

## A NEW FEE-AND-SALARY BILL

Senator Kopeke Introduces One That He Thinks Is Constitutional.

Bill Amending the City Charter as to Paving Street Intersections, Paying for Large Sewers and Other Points Introduced.

Fight for State Librarian Reaches the Point of Personal Animosity.

Action Upon the Death of Ex-President Hayes—Senator Turpie Re-Elected—Business of the Legislature.

## NEW FEE AND SALARY BILL.

Senator Kopeke Introduces One Graded Upon Population.

It was windy weather, no positive results. From Senator Grant to Senator, and from Frank to Board it blew big guns all day long. Senator Kopeke introduced another fee and salary bill, which was about the most important happening.

This bill re-enacts, in different shape, that portion of the act of 1891 which relates to the fees to be charged and services to be performed by county officers. It leaves all those sections out which attempt to specifically fix their salaries, and in their place enacts that in counties of 10,000 inhabitants and under auditors and sheriffs shall receive \$1,200 and clerks, recorders and treasurers \$1,000; that in counties above 10,000 inhabitants the compensation of the officers shall be fixed by adding \$50 for each 1,000 of population to the sum of \$1,200 in the case of auditor and sheriff, and \$1,000 in the case of clerks, recorders and treasurers, till a salary of \$3,000 is reached. After that \$25 shall be added for each 1,000 population till \$4,000 is reached in the case of auditors and sheriffs, and \$3,500 in the case of the other officers. Said sums shall be respectively the limits of county officers' salaries.

The population must be determined from year to year upon the basis of the school enumeration, multiplying the number of children of school age by three to arrive at the population. These salaries shall be for the officers alone, and, in addition, they shall be entitled to retain out of the income of their office, and auditors and treasurers to receive from the county treasury enough to pay deputies, clerks and assistants. They shall report the names and compensations of such to the County Commissioners in their quarterly reports and the commissioners shall pass on such reports as upon other claims and appeals shall lie from their decisions as in other cases. This bill went to the committee on fees and salaries.

## CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

Two New Measures of Importance to Indianapolis—Other Bills Introduced.

Mayor Sullivan, George G. Tanner and A. L. Mason appeared in the House yesterday morning and handed to Mr. Grossart a copy of the bill drafted by Mr. Mason after discussion with the city affairs committees of the Board of Trade, Commercial Club and city officials, amending the city charter. In the afternoon the bill was introduced by Mr. Grossart and referred to the committee on the affairs of the city of Indianapolis, of which he is chairman.

The amendment of chief interest is that relating to paving street intersections. At present the city pays for these, amounting to about one-fourth of the whole cost of the improvement. The new bill cuts one-half upon all the property along the improved street and taxes the other half upon the property along the intersecting street for a square either way.

The one of second importance empowers the Board of Public Works to assess the cost of large sewers, by a square foot, against all the territory drained, instead of the complicated scheme now in use. This also relieves the city from any part of the cost of sewer buildings. The other amendments are these:

Amending section 4 of the charter, so that special elections for councilmen-at-large will be abolished in case of a vacancy. [A recent special election cost \$12,000.] Amending section 12, and providing that, in the event of a vacancy in the office of councilman-at-large, the common council shall fill the office for the unexpired term, the election to be held at a special meeting of the common council, on the call of the mayor.

Amending section 35, authorizing the controller to appoint a deputy at a salary not exceeding \$1,000. This is also a measure of \$500 over the present arrangement.

Amending section 36, so that it may be necessary, in case of severe improvement, to publish notification only, instead of giving personal notice.

The committee in charge of the bill met at 5 o'clock, and the Mayor and other gentlemen appeared before them arguing for the amendments. The committee will report favorably upon the bill, and the proposed amendments have been kept quiet, and it is the expectation to put them through before the heavy property-owners appear to the committee on ways and means. Senator McHugh, of Marion, will introduce the bill in the Senate.

Mr. Meredith, of Delaware county, introduced the amendment on the bill on the floor in the House, and memorials from two Grand Army posts endorsing it were presented. The speaker sent the bill to the committee on ways and means, and the memorials to that on military affairs. Other new bills were introduced, as follows:

By Mr. Askren: Empowering County Commissioners to pay bonds of gravel-road companies. By Mr. Barnes: To repeal the provoké law. By Mr. Erwin: To require insurance companies to keep \$50,000 on deposit in the State.

By Mr. Dutch: For the transfer of pupils from crowded school districts. By Mr. Clausner: To legalize the owning of selmes and making it lawful to seine during October and November, to the fish in any manner at any other time of year.

By Mr. Allen: Concerning county bridges. By Mr. Johnson: To amend the salary law, in relation to Dearborn county only.

By Mr. Meredith: Appropriating \$50,000 to assist in entering the national encampment. Referred to ways and means committee.

By Mr. McIntyre: To license bill-posters, sign-posters, etc.

By Mr. Bassett: To amend the poor law. By Mr. Johnson: To erect tablets on the battle-field of Chickamauga marking position of Indiana troops.

By Mr. Grossart: To amend the Indianapolis charter. Referred to committee on Indianapolis affairs.

By Mr. Duncan: To amend law protecting dairies.

By Mr. Cunningham: To abolish office of road supervisor.

By Mr. Bedell: To legalize incorporation of Petersburg.

By Mr. Vermillion: For the relief of Elkhart Lake.

By Mr. Stokabake: To authorize trustees of towns to construct sewers.

By Mr. Johnson: To amend law concerning land and tenant. Also: To amend public officers law.

By Mr. Hay: To amend usury law.

## FOR STATE LIBRARIAN.

The Two Ladies Fighting for the Position Have a Loving Confab.

Considerable fun has fallen out here and there in the race for State Librarian. Miss Abern, one candidate, is a little little Irish

lady, about — years old, with her wits always ready, while Mrs. Beeson is a trim and active lady of about — years of age, who always wears a winning smile, and considers her candidacy as par so far.

Somewhat it got rumored about yesterday that Miss Abern had thrown her influence in favor of the other candidate, and she might retain her present position as deputy. Mrs. Beeson met Miss Abern, and off went the bomb! Mrs. Beeson was kept in an apoplexy of suspense all day, for in the afternoon she got the impression somewhere that Miss Abern had entered a combi against Sterling Holt to throw votes to Keady Shiel. The poor lady was staggered by this information, although she confessed she did not understand exactly what it meant.

When the two met in the lobby of the House, Mrs. Beeson taxed Miss Abern with these high-handed crimes and misdemeanors, and Miss Abern smilingly but steadily denied them, while in her turn she made a few remarks about people who would circulate personal attacks. She wanted to be taken to Bagley or Holt and see about these things, and the two left the hall.

Mrs. Beeson it was who had Tuesday night's caucus "called off," and she says it will not be called on again until she "gets her fender built."

## ON EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

Democrats in the Senate Somewhat Discourteous—House Resolution—Turpie's Views.

Senator Boyd introduced a resolution on the death of ex-President Hayes, for the appointment of a committee of three to draft resolutions, and that the Senate adjourn, when it did adjourn, until 10 o'clock to-day, Senator Magee moved to strike out that part of the resolution affecting the adjournment of the Senate, which was promptly done. A little incident occurred later on, when the vote was taken, which pointed very significantly to the political status, as well as the deep-seated remorse which has rooted for many years upon the heart of Senator Kern, of this city, and several others.

Senator Loveland was explaining his vote, at the same time offering a eulogy on the late ex-President.

"To a man who has been elected President of this great Nation," Senator Loveland was saying, when the piping voice of the gallant Kern broke in with the clever interjection:

"He never was elected."

To this, Senator Loveland referred as a pathetic instance—a singular case where that respect which is due the dead could not prevail. Senator Loveland was offering the eulogy on the late ex-President, when Senator Magee, who could not bear to see the majority silent, arose to his usual point of order, and occupied the floor for some time with a dispirited speech directed toward the Republicans for the last two hundred years.

Senator, by virtue of its speaker, was a little more courteous. Early in the afternoon Mr. Richter offered the following resolution:

Whereas, We have heard with deep feelings of regret the announcement of the death of Rufus B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States; and

Whereas, His life was one of usefulness and benefit to his country, in the various capacities in which he served as soldier, statesman, philanthropist and citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Rufus B. Hayes our Nation has sustained a loss of a faithful and honest public servant, an able, courageous, educated and kind-hearted citizen, whose place will be difficult to fill in the councils of the Republic; and that we do hereby

Respectfully and reverently offer to the people of his country.

Resolved, That we deplore his death and deeply sympathize with the relatives, friends and countrymen of the distinguished dead in the irreparable loss which they have sustained, and beg leave to assure them that the people of Indiana will remember with grateful feelings his brave and noble and praiseworthy efforts in their behalf.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect to the memory of the late President Hayes, that on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Ader moved to strike out the last clause, as had been done in the Senate, but a great many Democrats voted for his motion, while all the Republicans voted against it, and it was declared lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

Senator Turpie, who was accosted, late in the day yesterday, for an expression concerning ex-President R. B. Hayes, he said: Why—that do you want me to talk about Hayes for?

"We are getting a few words from a number of prominent citizens concerning Mr. Hayes, which we desire to print."

"What is it, what is he running for?"

"O Senator, you know he is dead!"

This wideawake citizen, very recently selected to represent Indiana in the United States Senate, hadn't heard about it!

## TURPIE MADE SENATOR.

Last Act Gone Through Yesterday—The Speech of the Senator-Elect.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the members of the Senate appeared in the House chamber, with Senator Turpie upon the arm of Lieutenant-governor Nye. He was led up into the Speaker's pulpit, and Mr. Nye, taking the chair, announced the reason for the joint session, being to canvass the vote for United States Senator. The roll was called, showing forty-eight Senators and ninety-six Representatives present. The galleries and lobbies were crowded with people, among them all the State officers and such prominent Democrats as happened to be in the city. The senatorial proceedings of both houses were read by the respective clerks, and the Lieutenant-governor declared Mr. Turpie elected.

Subdued applause followed, and Mr. Nye declared the joint convention adjourned. A few people started out, and Senator Turpie began to look as though he feared there was to be no call for the speech which was already in type in the offices of the afternoon newspapers. One or two Democrats in the corner, however, had been posted, and called out "Turpie." The newly-elected Senator, who is a tall, slender, well-dressed man, with a pleasant, earnest, nasal and nervous, but, withal, earnest tone, as follows:

Allow me to return to you, and through you to the great and generous constituents of this State, my sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgments for the high honor conferred upon me by the result of the election of United States Senator just declared by the chairman of the joint convention, and to proffer the assurance that my utmost ability shall be exerted to promote and subserve the highest interests of the State and the people of Indiana in that branch of the national council to which your kindly favor has called me.

Forty years ago, my legislative services commenced at the capital as a member of the House of Representatives, and it has been continued at intervals both here and elsewhere. Notwithstanding my long experience, however, in my judgment, any disparagement of the exceeding importance and far-reaching responsibility of the position which I am now to occupy in the General Assembly of the State, ought not only to be the school, but also the sphere of the best and truest statesmanship in the land.

A recent memorable event in last November has much aggrandized the condition and character of the State. The assured and permanent ascendancy of Democratic sentiment and opinion will infuse fresh life and vigor into every legitimate function and province of the general government, and at the same time will safeguard the metes and bounds of State autonomy and independence against aggression.

We shall witness once more the full and faithful administration of civil and political liberty in the State.

The freedom of the ballot, the right of representation, are parts of this system, not justly to be encroached upon, either by the doctrine of post facto appropriation or by the specious pretense of a federal supervision of elections. A free people in a free State need no external guardians of the franchise.

It is the duty of the federal supervision and federal taxation, save for purposes of revenue, are alike unwarranted, equally subversive of true liberty. Liberty often means the unalienable rights, whose cause, in the beautiful words of an other, in every conflict for its maintenance, gathers strength as much from the blows which it receives and endures as from those it gives.

Accept again my heartfelt acknowledgments, and with the assurance that I shall endeavor to discharge the arduous duties of the

session that yet await you, and that your returning footsteps may, at its close, be welcomed with the gracious greeting heard long ago by the good and true statesman from the lips of his approving master.

With a fair greeting of applause the assembly dispersed.

## CAPT. TIMOTHY DAWSON'S PLACE.

He Got It After the Senate Had Argued About It All Day.

Early in the morning Senator McHugh, of Marion, offered a resolution, which provided a place for Capt. Timothy Dawson, an ex-Democratic soldier, among the Senators attaches, which provoked the most inconsistent arguments from some of the august that have ever yet fell upon the ear this session. It was not settled until after dinner, and then it was decided to give him a place of cobweb cleaner, and ventilator. It seems as though every available necessity had been provided for, by way of help, until there was absolutely nothing on earth that the Senate wanted done that was not already being done by its army of help. Instead of any better reason, it was urged that Captain Dawson was an old soldier, in destitute circumstances, and worthy of having charity bestowed upon him. In the debate which ensued, Senator Grant's speech was particularly arid, although he voted to give the old soldier a place. Mr. Cranor said that, from the speeches of the Republican leaders, he had found out something that had filled his heart with sadness and disappointment.

He had, until recently, understood that the Republican leaders had had much to do with saving the Union, but that from the eulogies on Senator Turpie it seemed that that gentleman had been the chief instrument, by whom it was, that went through those four years of hell, he could never say no to any proposition which required the sacrifice of a single man.

Immediately after dinner the resolution of the Senator from Marion was considered, regarding this appointment. Senator Kopeke moved to table the resolution, which Senator Cranor moved to reconsider the motion to table, and Senator Loveland moved to table that motion.

Things began to get pretty well mixed up, but Senator McHugh moved to reconsider failed. The vote on the motion to reconsider was 18 to 18.

Senator McHugh moved to make a speech for the adoption of the resolution, and for once in his life felt a throb of sympathy for the old soldier, as he came from the Democratic fold, and was in favor of making the world's fair appropriation a little less, and of giving this particular old soldier in question the benefit of the Republican's understanding.

Senator McHugh, however, declared that the man was in want, and that his family were destitute, and that for once the resolution under consideration should be taken out of the hands of the Democrats.

Senator Loveland talked deprecatingly of the assumed superiority of Kern, which cost him nothing, and favored, if charity had to be granted the old man, each Senator giving \$5 out of his own pocket.

Senator McHugh, of Tippecanoe, declared that the man was in want, and that his family were destitute, and that for once the resolution under consideration should be taken out of the hands of the Democrats.

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occasioned so much discussion last Thursday, was read and passed.

Senator Boyd explained his vote, saying that the bill was simply carried over to way to litigation, and he would vote no. This bill was for the annexation of lands in an adjoining county to a town or city. He had passed.

Senator Magee's motion to refer Bill 71 to a committee of one was recalled, and the bill read. Senator Magee was called upon to explain the bill, and said that by the separation of the State's funds and each fund being kept apart the status of the State's affairs could be better ascertained.

If the law is good for counties and townships it was good for the State. The vote on this bill was—yeas, 26; nays, 21.

Senate Bill No. 55 (Fulk), requiring railroads to decide, in case of a tie, etc., recorded, was ordered engrossed.

Senate Bill 16 (Kennedy), regulating elections to county offices whose term expires, etc., was ordered engrossed.

Senate Bill 54 (McCutecheon), concerning carrying concealed weapons, etc., was engrossed.

Senate Bill 77 (Newby), for the lighting of cities and towns, was engrossed.

Senate Bill 29 (Newby), authorizing cities and towns to borrow for the purpose of funding their indebtedness, was objected to by Senator Magee, but was also engrossed.

Senate Bill 28 (Sweeney), in regard to the recording of wills, orders of court, etc., with the auditor, was amended and engrossed.

The committee on organization of courts recommended certain changes in Senate Bill 17 (Kern) regarding the equalization of the work of the Supreme and Appellate courts. On the 18th, Senate Bill 21 (McCutecheon) was ordered printed. This committee also recommended the postponement of Senate Bill 68, by Senator Fulk. The committee on corporations reported on Senate Bill 53 (Kopeke) affecting corporations, and it was passed to second reading, as was also 102 (Boord), the committee on county and township business reported several bills of importance, which were disposed of as follows: Senate Bill 61 (Aiken) was postponed; Senate Bill 118 (Sellers) was passed to second reading; Senate Bill 121 (McCutecheon) was postponed; Senate Bill 48 (Fulk) was passed to second reading; Senate Bill 41 (Wray) was passed to second reading; Senate Bill 119 (Sellers) was postponed; Senate Bill 116 (Newby) was postponed; Senate Bill 79 (Sellers) referred to the auditor to be put in legible form; Senate Bill 109 (Kennedy) was passed to second reading.

NEW BILLS.

By Senator Bingham: For the release of mortgages when paid.

By Senator Crumpacker: Exchange of lands, etc., of local character.

By Senator Boyd: In regard to roads.

By Senator Griffith: Authorizing appeals from county auditors to Board of County Commissioners.

By Senator Holcomb: Requiring county auditors to publish accounts of all allowances made by County Commissioners.

By Mr. Kern: For the encouragement of agriculture.

By Senator Kopeke: Concerning the duties and compensation of county officers.

By Senator McCutecheon: To condemn property or institutions for the sake of drainage.

By Senator McHugh: To prohibit the collection of damages in cities for any injuries received by any one where the city's authorities have not received a twenty-four hours' notice.

By Senator McLean: Fixing salaries of county commissioners, etc.

By Senator Newby: Localizing the conveyance of real estate by attorneys in fact.

By Senator Parker: Recording notices of conveyances.

By Senator Smith: Concerning the officers of the county court system, and the regulation of township libraries.

By Senator Smith: Empowering courts to appoint physicians for the examination of persons applying for damages for physical injuries.

By Senator Vail: Establishment of sugar factories, levying same from taxation for a period of five years.

Legislative Notes.

At the beginning of yesterday morning's session, Senator Loveland asked leave of absence for Senator Wishard, who was still sick.

A memorial on the death of ex-Senator Harry Francis, of Lawrence, prepared by the local committee for the purpose of presenting it to the Senate, was read and adopted in the Senate. Senator Crumpacker followed with a short address.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

There is no subject in this State for legislation so important as a law restricting the purchases and contracts of school trustees. There is no point in our system of government where the people have been so badly swindled as they have by the operations of shysters with township trustees. It was thought by the people, when the expose as to Pollard came and he retired to Canada with his \$700,000, that the business was at an end. But George M. Ray and other shysters have shown that the business is still in its infancy. Ray got in his work with three trustees in Shelby county to the aggregate amount of \$35,000 or \$40,000. He has "worked" many other places in the State where there has been no exposure, and the people are footing the bills. He is still holding a large amount of his ill-gotten paper, which he is seeking to negotiate to innocent persons for cash. I therefore call upon you to pass a law that will prevent the trustees making any contract for school supplies that would exceed \$100 without first procuring the order of the board of county commissioners approving the purchase, after due notice given to the citizens of the township. Also, that trustees be disabled from writing any obligation for school supplies unless the same is first presented to and approved by the proper board of commissioners. Nothing short of this kind of legislation can stop the system of swindling.

OLD SHELBY.

SHREVEPORT, Ind., Jan. 18.

How to Provide Work for All.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

I am glad you enter upon my idea of securing work for all those who are willing, but cannot find it under the existing circumstances. However, you find an obstacle in the human inclination for liberty and independence. That is right. There are many other inclinations which also should be taken into account. There is a prevailing sense for order and decency, a dread of anarchy, a desire to be treated with love, to enjoy comfort and good company, etc. Let us try to harmonize these human aspirations, and we may possibly solve the problem by this or some better scheme. But, above all, let us make exertions for it and induce our talented fellowmen to occupy their talents with this important question.

The management of the army of laboring men certainly would require a strong hand, but there is no necessity for cruelty. Let the men be treated with severity, but also with kindness. Let there be erected large halls where they can spend their leisure time and get refreshment and books in such halls, and let them possibly do more for the promotion of temperance than laws, etc. Many persons would prefer a cup of coffee, bread and butter, or even a glass of fresh water, especially after having labored by experience the beneficent effects. Let the men be treated with severity, but also with kindness. Let there be erected large halls where they can spend their leisure time and get refreshment and books in such halls, and let them possibly do more for the promotion of temperance than laws, etc. Many persons would prefer a cup of coffee, bread and butter, or even a glass of fresh water, especially after having labored by experience the beneficent effects.

Let the applicants for work be apprised at once that they will be engaged only so long as they desire, that they can go as soon as they find other work that will suit them better. There certainly must be kept discipline, but it needs not to be severe, that has to be expected in any astronomical contingencies; that has to be accomplished moments of danger or expected calamity. It is necessary to point out the occupation for such an army of men and women I feel confident if a branch of government in this direction is established it would find the desired opportunities.

CLEMENS VONNEGUT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.

A LITTLE III.

Cecil Hardy, the young lady who recently married her father, James G. W. Hardy, for an accounting of the story, is lying seriously ill in a hotel at Boston. She is suffering from nervous prostration and her recovery is said to be doubtful.

SALVATION OIL, the people's liniment, is guaranteed the best. It will cure you.